

DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT:  
Published in the City of Milwaukee,  
Every Work Day afternoon.  
Office in Birchard's Block, No. 15 Spring St.,  
Milwaukee, Wis., WISCONSIN.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
THE DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT—DAILY,  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, AND ONE DOLLAR  
FOR THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT IS  
TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, AND RECEIVED  
BY THE PUBLISHER, JOHN GOODFELLOW,  
15 Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis., or  
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One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifteen Lines, 5,390¢; One Hundred and One Hundred and Sixteen Lines, 5,420¢;

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One Hundred and One Hundred and Forty-nine Lines, 6,410¢; One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifty Lines, 6,440¢;

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One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifty-five Lines, 6,590¢; One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifty-six Lines, 6,620¢;

One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifty-seven Lines, 6,650¢; One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifty-eight Lines,

# Daily Free Democrat.

Correspondence of the Free Democrat.

## The Way It Works.

HARTLAND, Wis., Sept. 20, '56.

**EDITOR FREE DEMOCRAT—**

An extract from the Richmond *Whig*, in your daily of yesterday, is remarkably suggestive, and deserves special notice from Northern Democrats, at this particular time. That editor is certainly more candid than prudent, in his statements and admissions; and, at the same time, very unjust towards those whom he calls our Northern allies. He is evidently blind to the causes which have produced such, to him, deplorable results in the recent elections of Iowa, Vermont and Maine, and, which he confesses, will be realized through the whole north. They were duly admonished of the danger of their high-handed and domineering policy, but they would not hear. They must, therefore, take the consequences.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duty as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1851, I find my duty more particularly defined. Among other things, I am to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The constitution of the United States and the organic law of this territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our organic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial.

If this act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions.

The great leading feature of that act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it."

The people, accustomed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this territory with the bona fide intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. That is what is termed "popular sovereignty."

By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipalities.

This is understood, the doctrine underlies the whole system of republican government.

It is the great right of self-government, for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stern days of the revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen.

When legitimately expressed, and duly recognized, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen.

This simple just rule of action has brought order out of chaos, and by a progress unparallelled in the history of the world, has made a very feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed.

The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate. Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men outside the territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered.

Men of the North—men of the South—of the East and of the West—in Kansas—you, and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands.

Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?

Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the constitution of our country and the organic law of this territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence among ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory be suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant or even neighboring States. This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak, but those are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this territory, under the organic law, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceful remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the mean time, as you value the peace of the territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violation of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the constitution of the U. S. must be sincerely observed—all the acts of Congress having reference to this territory must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected.

It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no north, no south, no east, no west; nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance on divine providence to the best of my ability I shall promote the interests of

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

Delivered at Leavenworth, Sept. 11th 1856.

**FELLOW CITIZENS:** I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the present chief magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duty as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1851, I find my duty more particularly defined. Among other things, I am to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

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Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the constitution of our country and the organic law of this territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

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C. D. HARNEY'S REGIMENT Fought at Hartford yesterday, and won, killing three and wounding many. Five of Harney's men were wounded. His whole force were taken prisoners by the dragoons, while returning.

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Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the constitution of our country and the organic law of this territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence among ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory be suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant or even neighboring States. This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

C. D. HARNEY'S REGIMENT Fought at Hartford yesterday, and won, killing three and wounding many. Five of Harney's men were wounded. His whole force were taken prisoners by the dragoons, while returning.

Men of the North—men of the South—of the

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